MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Vory Hard Fighting at Queretare in the First Week of May-Famishing Situation of the Senleged-News from the Capital-Diaz in Possession of the Main Portion of the Cityhe American Consul in Matamoros, &c. MATAMOROS, May 17, 1807.

We have news from Queretaro to the 3d, San Luis to 5th and Monterey to the 12th. In relation to the fight on the 27th, General Escobedo, in a letter to Govmor Gourez at Monterey, says that the successes of the mperialists at the beginning of the light soon changed o a complete defeat. He acknowledges a loss of eighty-bre to ninety men. In reference to the situation be "our most advanced lines are on the north and east ad run into the city. The second extends to the foot the bill of La Cruz, which is the strongest position she enemy has, but the value of which will soon be destroyed by the position of our advanced posts. Soldiers and even officers are deserting every day and ing into our lines. The scarcity of provisions and ad I do not doubt but the enemy will soon surrender."

A fight took piace on the 18th instant, the official re-

port of which has reached us. It is as follows:—

CAMP IN FRONT OF QUERRIARO, May 1—12 M.

SMOO PREMIENT OF THE REFUELIC:—

As I was preparing my report of what had occurred up to nine A. M. of to day, the enemy, who had established a battery upon the house of the hacienda de Colleja, opened a fire upon us, which continued for half an hour, after which he started out three columns, the first between the arcades of the aqueduct and the gate of Mexico, the second between that gate and the Casa de Calleja, and the third directly upon the Calleja itself, which, after a feeble resistance, was taken. I arrived very opportunely with the First battailon of Nuevo Leon, and placed myself at the disposition of the valinat and modest General Jimenes, commanding at that point, who advanced immediately with his forces and a part of the troops of the South. Meanwhile, on the left arrived the First brigade of Jallsco, under the command of Colonel Cepeda, which General Corona had sent, with the rest to occupy that point. This was accomplished in a short time, and with great intripolity. Our forces retook the line which they had before occupied, many of the enemy awing been killed and a few prisoners left. Our losses were very light, but we had the misfortune Our losses were very light, but we had the misfortune

to enemy arms been there are the misfortune our losses were very light, but we had the misfortune o lose Cofonel Luiz G. Carrillo, belonging to one of the statellons of Iapuca, "De fell pierced with two balls, shile he was endeavoring to tear away a medal from the reast of a French officer w. on he had killed with a reast of a French officer w. on he had killed with a reast of a French officer w. on he had killed with a better of the color had been a glorious one for our arms." Quionel gancio Altamirano conducted himself very well. Soon i thall have the honor to transmit you a detailed report.

M. ESCOBEDO.

In reference to this fight my correspondent at Mon-ercy, an American gentleman of much prominence, han whom few are better informed, writes:—"The atio on the let was a hard fight of about four hours' tration. At first the imperialists, with their usual ab, gained some advantage, but on the arrival of the erve they were driven from a position which they had captured, called Casa de Calleja. A very considera-tion number were killed on both sides. Several foreign Ocrona commanded in the fight,"

On the 3d another battle took place, the official report which, is found in the papers of the interior as fol-

lews:—
CAMP IN PROST OF QUERETARO, May 3—3:40 P. M.
German Parament of The Refunct:—
The enemy opened a vigorous fire of artillery upon our positions on the northern line, at seven o'clock this A. M., to which our forces answered equally well from the battery of Cerro San Gregorio, under command of the Chief of Division Narciso Echeagaray. A half an hour after the enemy sent his columns upon the position of San Sebastian, which is the right of the line sommanded by General Alatorre, which was covered by the First brigade of Coahutia, under command of Colonel Copeds, who stood the attack without retreating one step. The enemy also sent his columns upon the position covered by General Martinez with the forces of the second district of the State of Mexico, on the right of Colonel Copeds, and also upon the position occupied by General Marques Gainude with the Brigade of Puebla, which position is on the right of General Marques.
The enemy took the two lines, and went up as far as sworthing the beight of San Grecorio, when he was serven back through the tunely assistance of the reserves, consisting of the fourth and fifth battalions of the first battalions of Durango and first of Neevo Leon,

ne, commanded by General Alatorre. A large number of foreigners were engaged in it on the imperial side, and Maximilian's best officers were in command. They nade a desperate effort to ascend the hill San Gregorio, of up more than half way and succeeded in capturing aring the lost guns and taking one more. He rove Miramon's whole force with less than half its num-er back to the stronghold. Trevino received a slight

eretaro en the 5th, evidently did not come off, or

our pieces of heavy artillery, sent by Governor ses, of Montersy, had arrived at the camp of Esco-om the 1st, and had been placed in position against

peace on the lat, and had been placed in position against Querétaro.

Private letters from in front of Querétaro say the families in the city is terrible; several families have already died from hunger. The besieged have at least three thousand wounded men in the hospitals, and the number of the dead and dying is very great. The Kmperor, it is stated, is willing to surrender; but his generals refuse to do so, and declare that they will defend featurelyes to the last.

Les Presses de Guadalajare says that the nomination of general Corona to the command of the army operating rapinet Querétaro is not confirmed.

Some forty or fifty imperialists came out of Querétaro en the night of the 26th. The deserters my that Mendes was with them. It is supposed from this that the chiefs will excape from the city one after the other, and by organizing guerilla bands return to the old style of various papers in the interior:—

The Restauractor, of Morella, ways that the defeat of the contract of the defeat of the contract of the contract of the defeat of the contract of

known to every body. The citizens of the United State and of those nations who have never ignored the government of the Mexican republic, alone will be excepted we understand that the measure will create great alarm amount the foreigners, and still we would like to hear the agruments against it from those who believe that Joars or the government of the Mexican republic have not been right in promulgating the decree against foreigners."

sent three hundred inen on board, which he caused for the empire."

The journal mentioned calls the attention of Juarez to the foregoing.

My attention has been called to a letter written from this city, and published in the New Greans Times, dated April 16, and subsequently republished in the HERALD, referring to a disturbance which had occurred in Bagdad and the arrest, among others of one Laptain Kelley, formerly a United States officer, who was innocent of any participation in the affair, but was nevertheless treated with great indignity, being kept in prison a long time and denied the privilege of bail. It is doubtless true that the court has been extremely dilatory in an investigation of this case, but the statement that hine American firm refused to pay a pretiment that hine American citizens were incarcerated simply because an American fram refused to pay a pretiment is extremely ridiculous, the more so as General Berriozabal has, during his administration, levied no prestimos, having been enabled to rase all the money be required through the legitimate sources of revenue or by voluntary loan. My onject, however, in referring to the matter was to refute the most unwarrantable charges contained in the communication against Mr. Marshall, the American Consul. After a careful investigation of the matter I am convinced that Mr. Marshall, did all in the premises that his duty required. Unfortunately he was unable to control the criminal practice of the courts here, and Mr. Kelley's friends became very indiguant thereat. Merico is naturally enough regarded on the American side of this frontier as a weak, contemptible power, which can and hould be builted whenever an end is to be accomplished, and many here thought it the duty of Mr. Marshall, as a local paper expresses it, "to flaunt the Star Spanjed Banner in General Berriozabal's face and demand Mr. Kelley's instant release." and that he did not do this has been made the pase of several violent attacks spon him, which I am certain do him grasi injustice. Mr.

Speciment of Mexican News from the Imperial Papers on the Border-The Liberals

Snared and Blown Up, on Paper, &c.

Maranones, May 17, 1867.

News from Querétare suitable to any shade of Mexican political continues to arrive.

El Mexicano, a journal published at Brownsville, in the interest of certain wealthy and influential imperialists, native and foreign, residing there, gives the followists, native and foreign, residing there, gives the following most wonderful account of the action of the 27th ult, described in my last dispatch. After referring to the official report of Escobedo, which it pronounces unqualifiedly false, it says:—

"The imperialists for five or six days had been shooting stones, pieces of iron, barrel hoops, fragments of bells, &c., with the object of making the besiegers believe that their amountion was exhausted; but when

lieve that their ammunition was exhausted; but when they saw that either through the cowardice of the general in chief or his weakness, he did not make an as-sault on the night of the 26th, they collected inflammable materials around the city and about midnight or soon after set fire to them, raising a sea of fiame; an immense, though ophemeral conflagration, which had the effect of causing the besiegers to fall into a snare. Collecting their army in a mass of from ten to twelve thousand men, they fell on the city, believing it to be abandoned. All the cannon, machines of war, mines and every kind of projectiles were prepared, and the imparial army, formed in compact and formidable columns, awaited the disorderly assault. When the van of the republicans reached the exterior line of fortifications upon the one side, on the other the Emperor went out with Generals Majia and Mendez and Larrauri upon one of their fianks; the ephemeral light was extinguished, and the horizon covered with a thick cloud of smoke which concealed the position from all save those

is none the less so from the fact that it is entirely devoid of trath.

The same paper has the following additional items of interest. As it claims to obtain all its information "underground," of course no authority is given:—
General Marquez, after defeating Porfirio Diaz, had left the city of Maxico with three calumns of two thousand men, headed in as many directions. It was not known where he was going.

On the same day of the assault, the 27th, General Chacon had arrived at Querétaro with 2,500 men only, guarding a convoy of provisions and munitions, and \$300,000 in specie, from Mexico. On the same night a detachment of 600 cavalry was sent against San Luis for the purpose of striking a blow against the author of this nefarious war—against Juarez.

The cause of the empire is strengthened and its arms triumphant everywhere.

Generals Mejis and Vidaurri will soon march to the froatier with 6,000 men. They will be received as deliverent.

to shut the shops and remove the goods to the hence of friends."

A letter from Monterey on the 11th, published in the Browneville Ranckey, after referring to the affair of the 37th, which the writer considers an imperial voctory, says:—"The heavy rains have set in about Queritaro, and all letters any that it has raised so much that the stegs will have to be raised.

"Later.—Everything is lost. The stegs of Queritaro is raised. The troops have left for unknown parts, abandoning everything. No details given, but a great disorder took place. All the rumons that are circulated about it I do not believe, but there is no doubt that much of it is true. What will Mr. Seward and that raccil Hazaine say about this?"

While I place little or no credit in these various reports and allegations, as they are in the main confidently believed by many intelligent and, wealthy merchants and others, who confidently anticipate the early rout and discomfigure of the liberal army, I deem them worthy of mention.

By the stage which arrived this evening we have news from Queretare to the 6th. There is no change in the position. The Periodico Oficial, of Monterey, contains despatches to the Supreme Government, from Escobedo, dated 4 P. M. 5th and 6th.

dated 4 P. M. 5th and 6th.

On the 5th the enemy made an attack on the line of the north, which continued for an hour and a half without making any impression thereon, the abserts remaining firm. A despatch of the 6th says that during the previous night the enemy attacked the skirmishers in front of San Gregorio, but nothing of importance resulted.

The President, under date of the 7th, from San Luis, commends the valor of the troops in the affairs of the 5th.

commends the valor of the troops in the affairs of the 5th.

The 5th of May was celebrated in the army about Queretare in an appropriate manner. It will be recollected that this is the anniversary of the defence of Puebla against the French.

The neavy guns which had arrived from Monterey opened on the city on the 6th. The imperialists evidensly expected an attack, and returned the fire with artitlery and small arms. The effect of the guns was very disastrous to the enemy.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Anulversary Meeting in Boston—Speeches of Wendell Phillips and Others—Fierce Denun-ciations of General Grant—He is Expected to Diagrace the Nation if Elected President— Remarks of Senator Wilson—He Speaks a Cheerful Word for the South, &c. Bostov, May 29, 1867.

The first eccentricity of this great anniversary week made its appearance to-day. It was the meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, which still lives, strong and vigorous, notwithstanding the nowhere dis-puted fact that slavery in this country does not now exist, and that their occupation, like Shaks-peare's Othello's, is gone. This meeting was held in the Melousow, wherein all the usual reform and peculiar meetings of this peculiar community are now held. The meeting begun in the forenoon and continued through the afternoon and evening. Not a very large growd was present; those who did attend were of the true stripe. There was the irrepressible abby Foster, the sarcastic and bold Wendell Phillips, and the great tribe of lesser lights, including Parker Pilisbury, Charles L. Remond, Aaron Powell, Lucrelia Mott, Caroline H. Doll, B. F. Hutchinson, of New Hampshire; Eliza B. Chase, of New York; Caroline M. Severance, and such like

nomination of officers, was the establishment of a plat-form of some kind, as the creed of the association. This

Resolved. That in the long suffering of this nation, under the crafty policy of Andrew Johnson, patience has had its perfect work, and in such ill-indeed forboarance we recognize, not the picture of a great imagnanimity, but the folly and unkindness of a short-sighted moral sense and a connivance at wrong.

Resolved, That this convention, by the New Eugland sentiment of justice which it represents, as by every other broader consideration of duty, is called upon to make carnest protest against any longer denial to the colored people of all the social and political rights to which they are so clearly entitled. arly entitled.

Orded, That the recent riot in Mobile is but another noe of that reriving insolence of the defeated rebels, if their determination to re-enact resistance to the legal oyal authorities of our government on every available

and of their determination to re-enact resistance to the legal and loyal authorities of our government on every available opportunity.

Resolved, That in the shameful reticence of the so-called Christian pulpit on these great social and vital themes, setting them aside as only political subjects—in the timid and salish reservation and worldly notions of the church and of the ministry which claim to be the Auonited moral instructors of the people, and in the general time-serving policy of religious organizations, we see quite as fruitful a cause of all our social and political trouble as in the chort coming of our Congress, the bad points of the President, or the general inertness of the people, bad as these are.

Resolved, That in the release of Jefferson Davis we see acquired, the south is still triumphant in the Executive councils, and in the manner in which it has been rece-wed by influential representatives of both parties we see its quit-table evidences of a disposition to abandon the safety of the nation to the supposed interests of party.

Resolved, That is in the case of the masses, the possession of land is almost the only guarantee of safety and independence, we see urgent call for a large measure of consecution at the South, both as an set of justice, and to secure the success of the naw order of things—to give the negre race that basis of independent action, without which the ballot is too often a mere shadow.

After waiting long enough for the excense of these re-

that basis of independent action, without which the ballot is too often a mere shadow.

After waiting long enough for the escence of these resolutions to make its way into the minds of his hearers Wendell Phillips began an address upon them, in which he embraced the opportunity to ventilate his ideas concerning Horace Greeley and his bosom friend, Jeff Davis, Henry Wilson and other men of prominence. Having alluded to the occasion and the auspices under which they had assembled Mr. Phillips said that he discovered in the signs of the times, and would venture to prophesy, that the last great effort of the Southern party is to be made this present summer. With the exception of the chief radigal leaders the republicans consider it a foregone conclusion that the Southern States are to vote in 1988, and that the party cannot afford to risk the further exclusion of the Southern States. They are slarned of a reaction and dare not risk the trial of the measure to refuse them to vote for fear of losing their hold on the helm of the nation. Their purpose seems to be to bring Southern and if the United States should ever get into difficulty with any foreign Power, it will be a strange miracle if the colored people do not make a commotion for their rights; and, further, their rights would then be granted. He looked to the great and growing West to aid the North in putting the Southern States in the right position; but their help will not be on any account of love for the negro, but on account of a cherished revenge of the West against the South for wrongs which she has endeavored to impose upon the West in the past. Concerning the bailing of Josf Davis he said that when Andrew Johnson released him from prison it was a bid of the North for the vote of the South. Horace Greeley, he said, was made by God for a simple heursted man; but he supposed him to be an acute knave, and the republican party demade by God for a simple hearted man; but he supposed him to be an acute knave, and the republican party deserved condemnation for being browbeaten by such a man, and one who has no comprehension whatever of the present state of affairs. If the negroes had law, the spelling book, land and the ballot box they would be respected by the demagones; and, further, when they

concluded, the pligrim from the South was urgently called upon to speak; but he shoot his head and declared that he could not possibly do it; that he was present only as a listener, and that he had nothing to say which he considered advantageous to those present.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, was not as modest, and responded promptly when called upon. The claimed that there was much to be thankful. For in what had been accomplished, and was not so despondent for the festure as Mr. Phillips. If they could only have suffrage for women all would be well, and she hoped to live to see that glorious day. A. U. Powell, who followed in rotation, went in strong for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and urged that it would not be any safer to trust General Grant in the White House than it had been President Johnson, for both of them would diagrace the nation by intemperance. He believed, however, that Grant would be the next nomines if he was not continually drunk. He closed by an appeal for suffrage for women.

The forencon assessom was the best of the three in point of attendance and speaking. In the afternoon and evening there was a running debate, in which nothing very new, and nething interesting or rich was said. Her, A. Brosson Alocott opened the bell with a few words neggesting that the society turn their ettention to other reforms, now that its pet object was socomplished. Henry C. Wright, who came next, thought that every effort should be made to gain for the negro equal rights with the white man at once; this was the only way to make him other than a troublement object in politics and upon the face of society. Stephen & Foster contended that now that through the efforts of the society the siave had been freed, through their efforts also he should be given the most complete and the most absolute rights. Stephen's grate with was the early way to make him other than 9 name; to ber mind it was the duty of all good anti-niavery people to work hard, incessantly and persistently, for the absolute and real fr

GEN. SHERMAN INVITED TO A PUBLIC RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

He Prefers to Fight the Indiana. New York, May 8, 1861. nant General W. T. Shrkikan, United States Army,

St. Louis, Missouri :-DEAR SIR-Your many friends residing in this city are desirous of an opportunity to express their grateful sense of the distinguished services you have rendered to the country in a brilliant military career which has m duty by travel in other lands, we most earnestly request that you will favor us with your presence, and that of Miss Sherman, at a reception in this city, previous to your departure. It will afford us great ture to adapt our arrangements entirely to your con-

friends and obedient servants

ALEXANDER T. STEWART. MOSES TAYLOR. MOSES H. GRINNELL.

And seventy other pro GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY. HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25, 1867.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your valued letter of 8th inst., inviting me to meet my friends in New York on the eve of my intended departure for Europe. As circumstances have occurred to prevent the fulfilment of that intention, it will not be in my power fulfilment of that intention, it will not be in my power to accept the proferred honor, and it is fair that I should indicate in general terms why I have concluded to remain at my post of duty. You doubtless know that my military command embraces a vast region of wild country, which is being rapidly occupied by our people, and acroes which are being built two railways, destined in a few years to span the wide space between the Atlantic and Paculis States. This country has been from time immemorial the homes and hunting grounds of various tribes of Indians, who still number some three hundred thousand souls, and who, being pressed from every quarter, have become nervous, excited, and in some cases positively locatile. At this moment there are fears that they may combine and do infinite mischief; and we have daily calls for protection at a hundred places hundreds of nules from each other, and it requires our constant attention so to apportion our limited military force as to protect the most vital interests.

If I should leave my division at this corp critical moment my share of labor and responsibility will have to devolve on some other officer already overburdened; and, after a careful consideration of the whole question. I feel bound, in duty and honor, to stand by my post, and to defer to some more opportune occasion the gratification of a natural desire to see other and older countries than our own.

I must, therefore, beg that you will excuse me for

fication of a natural desire to see other and older countries than our own.

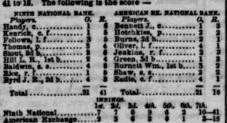
I must, therefore, beg that you will excuse me for not accepting your invitation at the present time; but on some more propitious occasion in the future it will sflord me pride and pleasure to meet you all in such manner as your kindness may indicate.

With sentiments of great respect, I am truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant General.

AMERICA AND CHINA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. . The English are chagrined at the recent grant to tw merican houses in China of the exclusive navigation of by the United States, for if they felt annoyance then they took pains to conceal it. It is quite possible, how-ever, that they see a certain relation in these two evicontinent and the eastern coast of Asia, and at the second demonstration were unable to keep up even a show of indifference. But, chagrined or not, indifferent or not, they may make up their minds to the fact that energy and ingonuity, in nations as in individuals, must inevitably carry the day over caution and stupidity. The Americans are wide awake; the English are not. The Americans bought Russian America the höment it was worth their while to de so. The English ought to have done it any time these last fifty years, but hever thought of it. The English spisal untold millions in a stupid war against China to compel her to legalize the traffic in oplum, a trade in which, in spite of legal prohibition, she was already engaged far more than was good for her. But the Americans built fast steamers to run up the coast and into shallow bays and rivers, laden with enough of the contraband drug to put the whole kingdom to alsep. True, the English extorted treaties and exacted promises of extended commercial intercourse. They got, in addition, the deadly hate of the Chinamen, who will never give them say-thing they can help. In the meantime the American while he filled the Chinase oup that inebristes as well as soothes, improved on his sharp steamer, produced a vessel which seither Liverpool nor Glasgow can rival, ontinent and the eastern coast of Asia, and at the seco thing they can help. In the meantime the American, while he filled the Chinese coup that inebriates as well as soothes, improved on his sharp steamer, produced a vessel which seither Liverpool nor Glasgow can rival, and having secured the Chinese good will, gets the invaluable privilege of carrying on that internal traffic for which England only did the fighting. The Chinaman accepts, when he can't help himself, the choice of a medium is still left him, and he prefers to take is from the structive face of a bright silver dollar rather than the glittering point of an English bayonet. One enforces treaties; the other entices trade. One exacts promises; the other secures commercial good will. To one is denied a right to build railroads; to the other is given permission to run a telegraph. The bayonet may force a change, but the dollar buys the benefit of it because John Chinaman has a special love for the one and a special bate for the other. In the new commercial crawhich is opening for China, the American has got the start of the Englishman, and he will keep it. If John Bull wants to make it otherwise he must wipe out the memory of a generation by peaceful behavior and benefits conferred, and then move over to Vancouver and start a line of steamers to Shanghae, and an overland telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can get the right of land telegraph to the Amoor—if he can g

Ninth National Bank vs. American Exchange National Bank. A match game of base ball between selected nines



The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers was held here te-day. Hen. Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, presided, supported by one Vice President from each county, and J. H. Fiagg, of Bennington, was chosen Secretary. The ticket put in for nomination is as follows:—For Governor, John B. Page, of Rutland; for Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Stephen Thomas, of West Farrier; and for Treasurer, John A. Page, of Montpeller. A series of resolutions endersing the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-inith and Fortieth Congress were reported by Mr. C. W. Willard, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously adopted. About two bundred and fifty delegates were precess.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POST OFFICE REFORMS -The suggestions from various quarters relative to the inconveniences resulting from the unfavorable location of several of the postal stations are receiving the attention of Postmaster Kelley. Sta-tion A, formerly located at 129 Spring street, has been removed to the corner of Broadway, and is hereafter to be located at 100 Spring street. The office has been itted up with a view to the convenience of the publicration which was hardly allowed its proper window, and separate windows and drop-letter boxes for ladies and gentlemen. The ceiling, which is very high has been handsomely repainted: a large room has been set apart for carriers, and excellent appliances for ventilation have been added. All the other stations have been or are being improved with a view to making the sub-post offices of the city as efficient as possible, and a new station, to be designated as station 0, has been established in Sixth street, corner of avenue C, the eastern portion of the city having been saidly in need of a new station for the accommodation of its large business interests for some years. This station is one of the finest in the city, being finished in black walnut, with trimmings of eak, and is considerably larger than any other in New York. The district its intended to accommodate is largely a manufacturing one, and contains alone a larger population than any provincial city in the State. Some new regulations are also to be added to insure rapidity, accuracy and efficiency in the distribution of the mails.

The American Dramatic Association.—A general meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, at their rooms, \$44 Broadway, when a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Gilbert, J. Brown and T. Moss, was ap-

pointed to make arrangements for the election of pointed to make arrangements for the election of a President of the institution, now vacant. It was announced that early next month it is intended to hold a festival, or fancy fair, in behalf of the dramatic fund, either at Jones' Wood or in the private grounds of some of the New York landowners, and that Mr. Grau and several of the most distinguished members of the corps dramatique of the city had volunteered their services for the occasion. It is also understood that Mr. Brougham will postpone his departure for Europe in order to assist at the festival.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The polytechnic branch of the American Institute held a stated meeting last evening at room No. 24, Cooper Institute, S. D. Tillman presidus; and a full attendance of members being present. The first business in order was the exhibition of inventions, the principal model on exhibition being that of a recently patented water meter, for which unusual advantages in point of simplicity and accuracy were claimed. Some time having been exhausted in the discussion of the merits of the model, the president announced that the second order of business, the discussion in a familiar way of new applications of science to the uses of common life would be taken up. Some explanation by blackboard of the application of ellipsoid reflectors to the intensification of electro-magnetic, with familiar comment and objection on the part of the listeners ensued—Prof. Vanderweyde being the principal objector, and suggesting the difficulties in the way of such application. The discussion was concluded by some scientific experiments on the part of the professor.

THE SCHOOL OF ART.—The eighth annual exhibition of

the male department of the School of Art of the Cooper Union took place last evening in that building. About

Wascus -- Yesterday the Morning Star, Captain Rob-WRECKS.—Yesterday the Morning Star, Captain Roberts, with pineapples from Nassau, was reported ashore at Deal Beach. The propeller Eutaw, of the New London line, was not off during the day.

THE NEW DECOT OF THE HUDSON BRYEN RAILROAD, ST, JOHN'S PARK.—Yesterday sound one hundred men were engaged in disting the manufacture of this new depot. A temporary railway from thence to the North river is being laid down, upon which the cars will be run in about a week.

THE GERMAN SINGERS.—The Central Committee of the German Vocal Societies is making active preparations

German Vocal Societies is making active preparations for the tenth general Sacngerfest, which will come off the Philadelphia next July. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Banbahn, has forwarded to the Philadelphia Fest

Mr. Banhahn, has forwarded to the Philadelphia Fest Committee the list of forty-four societies numbering fourteen hundred singers, who will participate in the musical festivities at Philadelphia, and are now being trained at their rehearsals, under the direction of Mr. Paur, in compositions which have been selected for the main concert. Frevious to the Philadelphia Sadagerfest a musical May festival will be held in this city, under the auspices of the above mentioned Central Committee of sitesary.

days ago Francisco Morando arrived in this country, and subsequently sought and obtained employment at a sugar reanery on Vandam street. During the excessive

sugar refinery on Vandam street. During the excessive heat of Wednesday last Morando drank freely of fee water, which resulted in congestion of the lungs from which death ensued soon afterwards. Coroner schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body. Decased was twenty-seven years of age, and a native of Italy.

DRATH FROM APOPLETT.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Mr. Henry S. Keeney, who died there. At an early hour in the morning decased, who lived at No. 147½ Franklin street, was taken suddenly ill while passing the corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets, and fell to the pavement, from which he was taken up and carried to the Hespital. A post mortem examination was made on the body by Dr. S. N. Leo, which resulted in showing that death was caused by apoplexy.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALIT.—About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning a returned soldier named

rather novel case of sunstroke transpired a few days since at a place called Hart's Corners, on the line of the Harlem Railroad. It appears that while the sun was at its highest range on Wednesday, a fine apecimen of the its highest range on wednesday, a new specimen of the porcine species, heavy with young, belonging to Mr. Carpenter, Postmaster of the village, was struck suddenly with the unesual heat. Although it is still alive, the animal has lost the use of its bind legs completely, and has not been able to move since.

CHURCH DEDUCATION.—The dedicatory services of the Potts Memorial Presbyterian church, of Morrisania, will be a leaded that a lease the effective of the constant of the

take place this afternoon. It is expected that a large numb r of the congregation of the University place church. New York, will be in attendance. Their pastor, Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, is to preach the dedicatory ser-mon.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Musting of the Firs Commissioning.—The Fire Commissioners met last evening at their hall, No. 9 Court street, Commissioners Thora, Campbell and Bergen being present. The cases of Engine Company No. 14 and Hose No. 6, charged with violation of the rules on the night of No. 6, charged with violation of the rules on the night of March 28, in running their apparatus down grate during an aiarm of fire, were disposed of. Three members of the former company and one of the latter, who were on the tongues of the machines on the occasion in question, plead guilty to the charge, and the Commissioners signified their intention of expelling the delinquent members. There was no other business of interest transacted, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

A CONTRACTOR FINED.—The Board of Health have

been successful in securing the conviction of a con from the streets. Patrick Dunnigan, the contractor of the Second ward, was fined \$25 each, on six different charges for not keeping his streets clean, by Justice Buckley yesterday. The Board of Health, it is understood, has instituted proceedings against several other contractors.

INTITUTE OF A PASTOR.—The Rev. Noah H. Schenck was yesterday installed pastor of St. Ann's church by

the Right Rev. Bishop Potter. The services were read by the Rev. Alvah Gulon, of Williamsburg, and the Rev. Dr. Potter, after which the Bishop made an appro-priate address to the people. At the conclusion of the ceremony the sacred rite of Communion was adminis-tered to the members of the congregation by the Rev. Dr. Schener. Association of the Eastern district meets a long few want in that part of the city. Ever since its organization it has been a favorite resort of the educated portion tion it has been a favorite resort of the educated portion of the community and has materially contributed to the cultivation of a love of liferature among young mon and women, having a large library and a commodious and well furnished reading room. A course of free lectures was provided for the members last winter, which were largely attended; and the efforts of the directors to promote the success of the institution are so highly appreciated that it is now in a flourishing condition. A strawberry featival will be held in the rooms of the association next Monday evening, which, no doubt, will be a very agreeable occasion.

SEIZURE OF TORACCO. - About three thousand pounds of tobacco were selzed yesterday at a factory at No. 175
First street, E. D., on the charge that false returns
had been made by the proprietor thereof to the Assessor.
A tobacco cutting machine and some other property were
also selzed on the premises.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS I schools connected with the different Episcopal churches sion Day) by parading and exercises in the churches. The children connected with St. Mark's and St. Paul's were rendered with marked effect. Rev. Dr. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's, and Professor Seymour, addressed the assembled children, numbering about two hundred and fifty, the latter gentleman speaking at considerable length. The schools connected with Grace church, Rev. Dr. Partridge, and Christ church, Rev. Dr. Guion, assembled at their respective churches, and were addressed by their pastors and others. At the conclusion of the above exercises the little cases were marched to their different schoolrooms and entertained with collations. At Greenpoint the schools connected with St. John's church, Hunter's Point, and the Church of the Ascension, assembled at the edifice of the latter, and were addressed by Rev. Dr. Mansfield and Rev. Messra. Nelson and Stephenson. were rendered with marked effect. Rev. Dr. Haskins

Nelson and Stephenson.

Ten New Masonic Tentile for Generators.—A number of men were set to work yesterday to put up a temporary building on the site of this proposed edifice, for the purpose of holding a Masonic fair in aid of the building fund on the 18th of June. The site is in Franklin street, near Noble.

ATTENTIED SUCIDS ST DROWNEG.—An intoxicated

woman named Sarah Campbell, twenty-six years of age, attempted self-destruction yesterday afternoon by jumping into Bushwick creek, Greenpoint. She was rescued from drowning by officer King, and conveyed to the Forty-se reath precinct station Bouse.

THE FRENCH SHIP OF THE LINE JEAN BART.

This man-of-war, registered as a third class ship of the line in the French Imperial Navy, having on board the graduating class of French naval cadets, is still at anchor off the Battery, her great proportions and formi-dable appearance attracting many observers to that sec-tion of the city.

The Jean Bart went into commission the last of September, 1866, and on the 10th of October left Breet—one of the strongest military ports in France—proceeding to Madeira, Teneriffe, Guiria, Rio Janeiro, Bayao, Martin-Madeira, Teneriffe, Guiria, Rio Janeiro, Bayao, Martinique, Kingston, Ja, afterwards returning to Martinique; thence to Guadeloupe, and back again to Martinique, sailing from the harbor of Port Royal in that island to Annapolis, Md., leaving there on the 25th inst, and arriving here as noted in the Herald of yesterday. This vessel is ten years old, constructed almost entirely of oak, has three full decks, is ship rigared, and possesses excellent accommodations. Her this essential in a vessel of her character, in assurance of a high degree of discipilne; every rope is in fifteen feet in length, on deck, fifty-four feet breadth of beam, thirty-eight feet depth of hold, draws twenty six peller is nineteen feet in diameter and of cast fron. Notwithstanding her clumey, bulging bow, and the total absence of any fine architectural lines, with the aid of

ninety guns of that calibre, and ordinarily she carries them, but the room required upon her lower deck to pleasantly accommodate the naval cadets necessitated the reduction to the number above given.

OBJECTS OF THE CRUSES—THE NAVAL CADETS—THEM